The Second Massachusetts men are still in the detention camp and according to reports are in a bad way. None of the men is any worse than when he landed, with the exception of some of those in the hospital. But it will be weeks before many of the men will be able to get around comfortably. They are the most worn out lot of men in the camp to-day, but they are setting all the attention they need, and the way food and delicacies are pouring in on them is a caution. To-day a tugboat loaded to the decks with food came here from Block Island in charge of a party of Massachusetts people. In the party were ex-Lieut.-Gov. Halle of Springfield, E. P. Chapin, E. S. Brewer. Fred C. Wright, Harry C. Haile, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp of St. Louis, the Misses Knapp and Miss Taylor of Springfield. The tug's cargo was for the Massachusetts boys, and an appenl was made to Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Young to allow the party to go into the detention camp to see the men. But this could not be permitted, so the party went up to the sentry lines and passed the packages over. They had all the chance they wanted to talk with the men and went

away happy. As they were boarding their tug Gen. Young said to Mr. Haile: "I am glad that the Massa-shusetts people are taking such an interest in their men, but before you go away I want to ask a favor of you. Do you forget the regulars? In every volunteer camp in this place there is stacks of good food sent by friends and relatives, and the volunteers have all they can est. In the camps of the regulars there is little or nothing but the regular army rations. The regular has certainly been neglected. I suppose people don't think of him in the haste to send delicacies to those dear to them, but I think if they could see these gallant fellows of the regular United States Army, who fight like demons when they are well and suffer in patience when they are sick and wounded, they would be disposed to do a little something for them. If you have anything more in the way of good, nourishing food to give away and you find that your own boys don't need it, give it to the regulars."

Mr. Haile and his party admitted that they hadn't thought so much of the regulars, but declared that they'd make up for it at once, and to-morrow they will bring another tugboat load of provisions for the infantrymen and cavalrymen of the regular army.

The rough riders had a grand blow-out today in honor of Gov. Miguel A. Otero of New Mexico, who came here to see the men from his State who are in Col. Roosevelt's command. Troop F. under Capt. Maximilian Luna, which is made up almost entirely of men from New Mexico, went to the station to escort the Governor. As Gov. Otero stepped from the train a burly Sergeant stood up in the stirrups and, waving a tattered sombrero in the air, yelled: Three cheers, boys, for Gov. Otero of our State." They were the most remarkable three cheers ever heard by the natives here. They were Indian yells, and long after well-behaved cheers were supposed to have subsided they were continued. Some of the boys unconsciously let their hands slip around to their holsters as though they were going to let off the remainder of their enthusiasm by firing their pistols in the air, but they remembered that Long Island wasn't New Mexico and omitted that part of the reception, to the great re-

Gov. Otero went down the line of horsemen shaking hands with each one. Then he got into an ambulance and drove to the rough riders' camp, where he found Troop H, another New Mexican troop, waiting to receive him. There were more Indian yells, and then the Governor had to shake hands all around. When he got through with the New Mexicans he had to shake hands with the other rough riders, who were dragged forth by the F and H men to meet "Our Governor." Gov. Otero made a speech to the men during the after noon. He congratulated them on the way they had fought, and said they would never regret what they had done for the honor of their State and the glory of their country. He said nice things about Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Wood, the first commander of the rough riders, and was heartily cheered by the whole regiment.

The increase of typhoid fever in the hospital is something appalling. To-day there are 210 taken to New Haven on the Red Cross, but the patients come in faster than they can be taken away. There are 250 convalescents in the hospital, mostly men of the Seventy-first Regiment and Second Massachusetts. They will be discharged to-morrow or Tuesday, and it will make a lot of room for fresh arrivals. Twenty-three rough riders were taken to the hospital to-day, but none of them is seriously ill.

Five new wards were opened to-day in the new hospital, but there are no cots in them, and the sick men are lying on the floors. On account of a lack of scantlings, work on the new hospital has come to a dead standatil Seventy-five carpenters were sitting around idle to-day, and there is pressing need of hospital accommodations. Major Almy is in

sharge of the new hospital. There was one death in the hospital to-day. An unknown soldier who was sent up from a transport last night died early this morning of dysentery. Col. Forwood said to-day that he has made arrangements for the disinterring and transfer of all bodies buried here as soon as they are claimed by friends or relatives

Father Edward T. Fitzgerald, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Infantry, who won an enviable record for bravery in Cuba, was admitted to the hospital to-day. He is suffering from malaria, but has only a slight attack, and will be around again in a few days. He was suffer-ing from malaria when he left Cuba on the Mobile, and his trouble was aggravated by sea-The Rev. Mr. Batten, Chaplain of the Sixteenth Infantry, and Father Hart of the Third Cavalry have been assigned to the hospital durin s rest of their stay in camp. Twenty-two Sisters of Charity arrived here to-day, and nurses came in on every train.

There is a lack of water in the hospital owing to the inability of the Quartermaster to get wagons to earry it up from the station.

All of the troops were taken from the Senece to-day and the Comanche and Bio Grande will be unloaded to-morrow. Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll fed the men from the Seneca with coffee, soup and sandwiches as they landed to-day. The Rio Grande is to be converted into an auxiliary

Grande is to be converted into an auxiliary hospital as soon as her troops are landed. She will accommodate 300 patients and will remain in Fort Pond Bay permanenty.

It has been definitely decided to open a canteen here. On account of the protests received from temperance people all over the country a great deal of consideration was given to the matter. It has been discovered that the soldiers will get liquor one way or another, and is has been decided that it is better to have a well-regulated canteen than to have liquor smuggled indiscriminately into the camp by speculators, who sell it at exorbitant prices to the soldiers. Gen. Wheeler got a despatch from Secretary Alger to-day authorisins him to purchase all that he needed in the way of delicacies for the soldiers. Gen. Wheeler says he will get apples, peaches, apricots, brunes, lemons, oranges, crackers, cocca, canned fruits, catmesl, tea, butter, oggs, fish, regetables and ham.

Three services were held in the Y. M. O. A. tents to-day. The Rev. Edward F. Budd preached in the infantry camp in the morning and is the eavairy camp in the afternoon.

Col. Forwood, the chief surgeon here, restred a despatch from Burgeon-General Sternberg to-night ordering the Olivette with all her sick to Boston.

Following is a list of the officers who arrived

berg to-night ordering the Olivette with all her sick to Boston.

Following is a list of the officers who arrived on the transport City of Macon: Major I. M. O'Brien, Nineteenth Infantry. commanding; First Lieut, C. D. Ciay, Adjutant Seventeenth Infantry: R. W. Bpringer, Chaplain United States Army: Capt. D. H. Brush, Capt. G. H. Boach, Capt. C. St. John Chubb, Capt. W. A. Mann. Capt. E. John Chubb, Capt. W. A. Mann. Capt. E. John Chubb, Capt. W. A. Mann. Capt. E. Chrnoweth, First Lieut, R. W. Hose, First Lieut, B. F. Hardaway, First Lieut, D. P. Coviray, First Lieut, W. D. Davis, First Lieut, B. F. Hardaway, First Lieut, B. F. Hardaway, First Lieut, B. R. Perry, First Lieut, V. K. Hart, Second Lieut, H. B. Perry, First Lieut, E. D. Bricker, Second Lieut, R. C. Davis Second Lieut, I. I. Reeves, Second Lieut, E. D. Bricker, Second Lieut, R. C. Davis Second Lieut, F. W. Homphrey, Jr. Second Lieut, A. C. Cranston all of Seventeenth Infantry; Major R. C. Ebert, Surgeou, United States Army.

On the Breakwater were Major H. H. Humpareys, Twelfth Infantry; Capt, W. O. Clark, Twelfth Infantry; Capt, W. O. Clark, Twelfth Infantry; Capt, Philip Wales, modical department; Capt. Fulling Wales, modical department; Capt. Fulling Wales, modical department; Lieut, F. S. Winn, Lieut, W. Uline, Lieut, F. W. Hmith, Lieut, E. Taylor, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut, F. S. Winn, Lieut, W. Uline, Lieut, F. W. Hmith, Lieut, E. Taylor, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut, G. H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut, F. S. Winn, Lieut, E. Taylor, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut, G. H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut, G. H.

ON THE WAY TO MONTAUE. Eight Hundred and Thirty-six More Soldier

WARRINGTON, Aug. 21 .- Only about 4,000 nen of Gen. Shafter's army remain in Santiago, and it is probable that the transporta-tion of nearly all of these will be completed by the end of this week or the middle of next. The latest troops to sail for Montauk Point from Santiago left to-day on board the auxiliary orulaers Harvard and Prairie. Gen. Shafter sent a cable message to the War Department saying that the ships sailed with 630 of the Thirty-third Michigan and 208 of the Seventh Infantry. The Michigan troops were carried on the Harvard and the regulars on the Prairie. If the War Department had allowed less room for the soldiers on board the transport vessels the whole army at Santiago could have been transported to the North before this time. The St. Paul and the St. Louis, two of the largest ships in the service of the Quartermaster's Depart ment, carried only from 600 to 900 men each. although the Spanish liners employed in transporting prisoners from Santiago to Spain have carried from 2,000 to 2,200 each. The War Department has insisted that the soldiers, both sick and well, shall not be crowded on the transports, and that every comfort which the Government can possibly provide for them be furnished in the case of every ship leaving for the North. It is due to this fact, the department officials believe, that the health of the troops has so uniformly improved during the sea voyage. On one of the vessels which recently arrived at Montauk Point the sick list

was 40 percent. less when the ship arrived than it was when the ship left Santiago. The care on the part of the War Department which has led to this gratifying state of affairs in connection with the transportating of the soldiers has contributed somewhat toward convincing the public that the scandals of the Seneca and Concho will not be repeated. Gen. Shafter has sent the following cable message t the War Department in explanation of the vererowded condition of the Mobile:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 20, 1898. Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

"Referring to your telegram about over-prowding the Mobile, her Captain reported that loaded as she was going to Porto Rico, he could earry 3.000 men, and that he could carry 2,000 comfortably; therefore did not consider a few ess than 1,700 as too many. Ship was carefully inspected by a board of officers, and Dr. Ives, a member of the board, states it was not overcrowded. Accommodations for officers were, however, somewhat deficient. The large number of deaths can probably be accounted for by the fact that this brigade took nearly all of their sick with them. Greatest care has been taken in this respect. Transports have been loaded with from two to three hundred men less than the same ship brought

down. SHAFTER, Major-General."

It is highly improbable that any more troops in addition to the one regiment of regulars, the Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers and the four

The Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington

"Sanitary report for Aug. 21-Total sick, 1.025; total fever cases, 698; number of new fever cases, 75; fever cases returned to duty. Deaths, Aug. 19-Private Norman McMillan,

Company M. Seventy-first New York In-fantry, yellow fever; Private Frank E. Sharp, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Moscley Gains, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, typhoid fever, following yellow fever; Corporal Walter C. Jarvis, Company A. Ninth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Richard Rique, Company C. Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever; Justic wood, givilian, soute dysentary : John C. Weight civilian, pernicious malarial fever; F. N. Naftzger, Company D. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever.

pany E. Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; James S. Smith, Company B, Second Infantry, yellow fever. Shapter, Major-General."

BAN THE GUARD AT CAMP BLACK Many of the Men Missing, and a New

Provest Marshal Is Appointed. CAMP BLACE, HEMPSTRAD, N. Y., Aug. 21.-There were several hundred visitors in camp o-day, and an invigorating breeze made life pleasant here except for those who had to per

orm guard duty. Many of the boys played ootball and baseball A number of the Seventy-first Regiment recruits ran the guard yesterday and the night before, and at 6:30 this morning only thirteen members of that detachment responded to coll call. All of the absentees will be punished when found. Only twenty-six members of Company H. 201st Regiment, could be found in camp to-day. The missing eighty men will also be locked up in the guardhouse when also be locked up in the guardhouse when arrested, as none of them had leave of absence. Major Henry De Witt Hamilton of the 201st Regiment was removed last night from his office as Provost Marshal of the camp. Major Wood of the 202d was appointed to the place by Col. Schuyler, commandant of the camp.

"I removed Major Hamilton." said Col. Schuyler, "on orders from higher up, i appointed Major Wood, as a choice of Major Hamilton" as uccessor was left to my discretion."

As soon as Major Wood assumed charge a general round-up of the missing Seventy-first and 201st men took place.

Test of Boston's 10-Inch Guns.

Boston, Aug. 21.-The modern 10-inch breech-loading rifles which guard the approaches to Boston harbor were tested yesterday for the first time since they were placed in position. There are three of these guns at Fort Warren and five at Long Island Head. All are mounted on Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriages. The tests were made under the supervision of Major William Croser of the War Department. The target was a triangu-iar black and white cloth about the size of the sail of a dory. The range was nearly five miles. Each gun was fired twice and all the shots struck near enough the target to hit a battle-ship. pearing carriages. The tests were made under

Gen. Lee's Future Movements. JACEBONVILLE, Pla., Aug. 21.—Gen, Lee said to-day that he would remain here possibly for three or four weeks, or, perhaps, until the 1st of October, according to the state of affairs over in Cubs. His corps would remain here, in Jacksonville, and early in October would probably embark for Oubs. The First Ohio, ordered to this corps and now at Fernandins, will arrive in the morning. It will be attached to Gen. Keifer's division and be essented in Fairfield. "AT HOME" ON THE FLEET.

THE INCOMPARABLE OREGON SWARMS WITH FIRITORS.

All the Armoved Ships Had Plenty, but She the Most-Chuckles on the Texas Over a Boarding Party from Asbury Park with a Triumphal Cake for Commodore Philip. Uncle Bam's Navy-At Home, 1 to 5 o'clock-Off Tompkinsville. That was the order of the day yesterday. None of the seven great warships sent out engraved invitations to that efect, or even set signals, so far as a landsman might indee, but there was a tremendous rush of visitors nevertheless, and it is a safe assertion that there is more information in this city o-day on the subject of warships than there

has ever been before. Whenever the nation's fighting ships have been in this port they have had many interested visitors, but all previous crowds sank into insignificance compared with the multitude of resterday. This was New York's first chance in this generation to see at close quarters a fleet which had won actual victories. The grand parade of the day previous had given opportu-nities to see as a whole the fleet that had fought the battles, but the sharpest eyes could make out from the shores, where thousands upon thousands watched, nothing of the machinery of war. Now came the chance to examine th guns themselves and to stand face to face with the men behind the guns. That is why, all day yesterday, the bay was alive with boats of all descriptions and the shores of Staten Island

were black with people.
In their dull war paint the formidable vessels, as they paraded up the river and back again, were more impressive than beautiful; but even in their old shining white of peace they could hardly have made a fairer spectacl than they presented yesterday seen from the Staten Island hills, their powerful lines softened into grace against the bright blue of the waters as they stretched in two lines along the bay, while hundreds of white-winged yachts scudded across the open spaces. Directly out from Tompkinsville lay the New York, flying the double-starred blue flag of Rear Admiral Sampson. One-sixth of a mile out and a little south the Brooklyn lifted her tall slate-colored hull from the water and pointed her three spindly smokestacks at the zenith. It is curious, by the way, that the Brooklyn should be distinctly lighter of hue and the Texas equally as distinctly darker of hue than the other ships which make up the fleet.

Quarter of a mile south of the New York lay the Iowa and on a direct line south of her the Indiana. About opposite the Indiana, aligned on a line north and south with the Brooklyn. the Massachusetts lay low in the water. Fol lowing the same line southward the eye fell upon the Oregon, and between her and the shore the high black bulk of the Texas loomed up formidably. Thus the ships lay in two It is highly improbable that any more troops in addition to to one regiment of regulars, the Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers and the four regiments of immunes will be needed in Santiago province for the preservation of law and order. The Administration is by no means airmed on account of the reported unpleasant attitude of the insurgents, and no steps will be taken in anticipation of trouble from that quarter. The six regiments of troops which will dogarrison duty will be distributed among the principal towns of the surrendered territory in southeastern Cuba, and the interests of the United States and of all law-abiding citizens in the region will be carefully guarded.

Gen. Shafter himself will probably leave Santiago this week for Montauk Point. Upon his arrival he will take command of Camp Wikoff as senior officer there. It is expected, however, that he will come to Washington as soon as he can comply with the local quarantine requirements and make a personal report to the President and the Secretary of War of the controversies which have arisen in regard to the administration of affairs in connection with the campaign will doubtlessly be cleared up and some explanations will throw light on several questions which have caused a good deal of serious discussion. After his report to the Administration officials it is probable that leave of absence for a short time will be granted Gen. Shafter.

BHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

Only 608 Fever Cases on Aug. 10—Deaths, Eight Soldiers and Two Civilians.

WABHIROTON, AUG. 21.—The latest daily sanitary report of Gen. Shafter shows that the situation at Sanitago is still improving, although the improvement is in some measure due to the withdrawai of iarge numbers of troops for Montauk Point. This message was received to-night:

"BARTIAGO DE CUBA, via Hayti, Aug. 21, 1898."

"Bartiago Toron and the preservation of the sing." He called the man up and the proportion of the control of the call the proportion of the single particular of the proportion of the control of the c lines parallel to the shore, the New York, Iowa, Indiana and Texas forming the inner and the Brooklyn, Massachusetts and Oregon the outer

New York's men accepting a tip from a visitor to whom he had been explaining the mechanism of the shir. He called the man up and a "Machinist sir." and the man. "I—I didn't mean any harm taking the man. "I—I didn't mean any harm taking the man. "I—I didn't mean any harm taking the money, sir."

"You're a discrace to your ship." said the officer, and he proceeded to read the man a lecture on the viciousness of accepting money from the ship's guests, which didn't end until the man looked as if he would be glad to jump overboard. It was an excellent specimen of a naval." wigging."

Neariv every lady that came aboard wanted to know if there was any chance of catching a shore. Next to the interest in the Admiral was the interest in the guns. The visitors examined them with the most minute care, from the ponderous 8-inchers to the fancy little machine guns, exchanging opinions as to the amount of damage that each might be reaconed upon to do. The friends of the inakies were treated to a view of the private stores of policabits of shells, grains of brown prismatle powder, sections of the Vincaya 'rail, and similar than a excursion boat that careened so that it seemed in imminent peril of turning turtle, passed by, the crowd cheering the New York, an excursion boat that careened so that it seemed in imminent peril of turning turtle, passed by, the crowd cheering the New York. There was a strong ebb tide and the little rowboats soon reached the Oregon at the other end of the line, where the greatest crowd was. She was surrounded by soores of small craft. There were little aloops and catboats, ponderous fishing boats, flat-bottomed dories and at least a doze of the companion will the tax suggested to the companion will be suggested to the companion of the companion of the provision of the companion of the private suggested t

Schler being mahore, was a view of the ship's wounds. They wanted to see them, every oue of them, and when they learned that there were forty-four they undertook to keep tally lest they should miss some. Great was their disappointment at finding the exhibit not so considerable as they had supposed. One of the shell holes, however, everybody could see; that one which had perforated a funnel.

It is to be feared that some of the visitors acquired information more interesting than valuable, for the young naval man is an inversacy of girls in speckless summer attire had boarded the Brockiya, and after a whispered consultation evidently designated one of their number—the prettiest one—to question a boylah-looking officer upon the topic of general interest.

"Would you mind" she said demuraly going.

isn-looking omeer upon interest, interest, "Would you mind," she said demurely, going forward, "telling us some things about the ship?" The other girls clustered about and placed. ship?" The other girls clustered about and giggled.
I should be charmed to tell you everything I know." said the officer gallantly.
"Well, if it wouldn't be too much trouble," said the spokeswoman, innocently. Then, without regarding the suspicious look he directed at her, she continued;

out regarding the suspicious look he directed at her, she continued:

First, I want to know—What was it we wanted to know, girls? Oh, res. of course; about the ship. We know it's a warship, but which kind? I said it was an auxiliary cruiser, but the other girls said it, was a converted something. Isn't tan auxiliary cruiser?

"Wha-at?" gasped the officer, and he cast a glance at the terrible cruiser's 6-inch gun nearby, as if he expected it to explode. "—I beg your pardon."

Oh, it isn't, then, and I was wrong," said the pretty girl with a suspicion of a pout. "Is it one of those converted what-ohe-callems?"

The officer recovered himself. "Yes," he said; "It's a converted barge, and is now a despatch boat."

"How nice!" said the fair visitor enthusi astically. "Isn't in ice, girls?"

"Oh, it's more than nice," said the officer.
"It's neat. Neatness and despatch is our motto."

"How interesting! Don'tyou have it on your

"How nice!" said the fair visitor entains astically. "Int' it nice, sriis?"

"Oh, it's more than nice." said the officer. "It's neat. Neatness and despatch is our motto.

"How interesting! Don'tyou have it on your flags?"

"We do on most of them, but they're in the laundry. We wear it on our shirt fronts, too, when we're in full dress."

"I think you're trying to fool us." said the visitor. "Are these the guns you shoot with?" She patted one of the 8-inches.

"Gracious, no!" was the reply. "Those are just for ballast. The shooting guns we keep down below so as not to overheat them."

"Thanks, ever so much." said the girl, wesetly. "Now that he's told us all he knows, girls." she added, turning to the others. "we might as well go ashore." and as they retreated, giggling, a doubtful expression crept over the young officer's face as fog creeps over the surface of the sea.

Among the visitors there were not wanting a number who came there armed and equipped with deep erudition on the subject of naval warfare, and who preached with diagrams at each gun on the wisdom and unwisdom of this, that and the other move in the battle game at Santiago, failing not to tell how they would have won said battle in half the time.

In the number of visitors the Texas ranked with the New York, next to the Oregon. Possibly her renutation of having entirely outlived that worst of all hoodoes, a naval hoodoo, was the reason for the interest manifested in her. At any rate, she was surrounded by small boats all the afternoon. Her officers and men are still chuckling over the visit of the excursion steamer Monmouth on Saurday evening. The Monmouth had brought from Asbury Park a cargo of estimable citizens to see the great parade. It was after 6 o'clock P. M. when she bore down on the Texas, then at anchor just where she lies now. Before the crew of the battleship knew what was a spending the Monmouth bad run out a gangplank, and the 500 exourmonists swarmed aboard the battleship.

Commodore Philip came forward in considerable wonder and w

"Oh, haw!" chorused the estimable citizens, recognizing a joke at first sight. "Oh, waw, haw, haw! haw! hat had been growing on the Commodore's features broadened into a laugh, and that evidence of appreciation settled him, for it inspired the Asbury Park man to continue for half an hour.

"Boech! Breech! Speech!" his fellow estimable citizens shouted at Commodore Philip to that gentleman's deep distress, as he bears the reputation of never having made a speech in his life. But this was the time he had to try.

"I really thank you from my heart," he said.

"This very appropriate design is highly approciated. I can't make a speech because I never have had any practice, and I don't want to drive you off the ship by practicing on you. Make yourself at home on the Texas and we shall be glad to have you go over her."

Then he escaped, and the boarders swarmed over the battleship like ants. Thus the Texas had the first visitors of the fleet. Yesterday she flew a red flag with a white star from her mainmast, the flag of the junior Commodore of the fleet, Admiral Schley not having yet received his Admiral's commission. The reason the Texas flew a blue Commodore's pennant in the parade was that she had no red one, and expected that the Brooklyn would hoist an Admiral's flag. The red flag that waved yesterday was a hastily constructed one.

On the lowa Capt, Bob Evans was not to be seen, but his officers treated every one with cordiality. A lot of the visitors brought cameras with them, and, indeed, the camera flend on the Iowa was more fortunate than on some of the other vessels. It has been a rule for some time that photographs of the ship's interior and her your substantials have a parametry and apparently never the ships.

cameras with them, and, indeed, the camera flend on the lowa was more fortunate than on some of the other vessels. It has been a rule for some time that photographs of the ship's interior and her guns must not be taken. A number of the ships yesterday had apparently not suspended this rule. On the lowa, however, the amateur photographer became quite an important individual. The sailors were always interested in the smap shooting, and were eager to show the different things of interest. The guns as they poked out of the turrets, especially the big 13-inchers, were photographed time and again, but the centre of interest for the camera man was the marks made by two Spanish shells. Visitors who were not taking pictures wandered all over the boat. A good many were disappointed at not getting into the turrets, but the rule of the ship was that no one sould enter them unless accompanied by a gunner's mate or an officer. Such visitors as could not find an escort had to be content with rubbing their hands along the big guns. Just to say I had my hand on one of them. More than 300 of the lowa's men were on shore.

Things on the Indiana were rather quiet. Some visitors came aboard, but the ship lay pretty well down the line and it was a good long row. Those that did come aboard saw the damage done by a Spanish shell that dropped on the quarter deck on the night of July is. The shell want clean through the deck and exploded in the companionway, bending some steel partitions all out of shape and totally dennolishing the sixylight. The hole in the deck has been covered by a big iron plate. Photographing was not allowed on board.

The indiana has been here before and people have learned to know her pretty well. The Massachusetts, the Indiana's twin, lay pretty well out compared to the other boats, and in consequence visitors were fewer. A party of "Down Easters" made a special attack on the big ship. They wanted to see everything on her, and they did. They patted her guns on the back and the sallors, too. Every one was sorry

JACKY CIRCULATES ASHORE.

He's the Most Popular Citizen in Town and He Has Privileges Denied to the Ruck. Jacky ashore was welcomed yesterday when ever he went. Some of the tars pleased the Bowery crowds by the manner in which they handled rifles in the shooting galleries. The proprietors of the galleries permitted them to use the rifles free of charge, and in this way nanaged to coax the ordinary citizen to try his hand at target practice at the rate of three

hots for ten cents. In the Bowery restaurants the waiters spent much of their time asking questions of the sailormen. They wanted to know just how Cervera's fleet had been sunk, and got some of the Oregon's men into an argument over the subject with some of the jackies from the Mansachusetts.

sachusetts.

A group from the Iowa who assembled in a saloon near Chatham Square were called upon by the crowd to give an exhibition of wigwarging. The crowd furnished American flage, and after they had wigwagged until their arms were tired a man in the saloon wigwagged a song for the amusement of the salors, and the boss of the saloon wigwagged to the bartender to send free drinks to the jackles. Then the jackles wigwagged themselves in various directions, some of them going to Coney Island, where they heard peroxide bloades on the concert hall stages sing songs about Uncle Sam. Cuba, and the Maine.

Asalor with Texas on his cap and a joyous consciousness of his condition of lotofestion stood at Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue walking for a creations car. The

own way. No policemen interfered with their sport.

The shooting stands were patronized to such an extent by the soldiers that several of the proprietors were forced to close up for lack of ammunition. The clay pipes and birds and the glass balls were banged and smashed as never before, and at one place the proprietor begged the sharpshooters to go away before his place was wrecked. Several of the sallors from the New York and Iowa put another fakir out of business by getting all of his watches. The watches were of silver and if one guessed within five minutes of the time of any one, the watch was his. Twenty-five cents a guess was charged. The sallors carried off fifteen of the watches before the fakir decided to quit.

BROOKLYN'S GUNNER ASSAULTED. Cable Car Conductor Abuses Him and Throws Him Off.

Patrick McGill is a gunner on the cruiser Brooklyn and lives at 443 West Twenty-sixth street. He got shope leave yesterday and started out last evening with his friend, James Bowden, to go to Harlem. The two men boarded a Ninth avenue car and rode as far as Sixty-fifth street. There they obtained trans-

ers for Columbus avenue. There were no cars in sight just then, so waited for a car. When McGill and his friend poarded the cable car the conductor refused to accept the transfers because they were not presented at Sixty-fifth street. The men protested that they had only walked a short distance.

"Ah, youse guys think you own the town cause you're off one of them ships," said the fare collector, who was a burly man. After considerable parley McGill and Bowden paid their fares, but even then the conductor continued to make slighting re-marks to them. The car had reached Seventy-fifth street when the conductor called McGill a vile name. The latter rose to protest when the conductor stopped the car.

protest when the conductor stopped the car, and, seizing the jackle by the collar, threw him to the street. The man was stunned, and got a bad cut extending from his left eye to his sar. Bowden jumped from the car at oald his friend, and the conductor pulled the bell and the car started on.

R. K. Maclea, a member of the Seventh Regiment, had heard the disturbance while standing at the door of his residence, 60 West Seventy-sixth street. He ran over and jumped on the car just as it started off. He demanded the conductor's number. This the conductor refused to give, but the passengers shouted that it was No. 133.

Maclea then left the car and assisted Bowden to carry McGill to a nearby drug store. He revived soon, and after his wounds were dressed Bowden and the sallor started for home. The conductor will be arrested.

GUNNER KELLY WENT TO CHURCH. Congregation Couldn't Cheer, but Welcomed

Him with Waving Handkerchiefs. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.-Willard Kelly, a runner on the Brooklyn, reached home on s furlough last night. This morning he atended the First Presbyterian Church with his sister. Desiring to escape attention, he was in citizen's dress, but old acquaintances recognized him, and one of the deacons went to the

nized him, and one of the deacons went to the pulpit and whispered to the Rev. J. C. Killian that there was one of the country's heroes in the church.

The Rev. Mr. Killian announced that as it would be unseemly and out of place to give three cheers the Chautauqua salute be given to Gunner Kelly. The pastor drew his handkerchief from his pocket and instantly there was a waving of handkerchiefs from every part of the church. Then by special request

WARSHIPS IN HAMPTON ROADS. The San Francisco, Castine and Others Com-

Home from Cuban Work. NORFOLK, Aug. 21.-The waters of Hampton Roads are dotted with ships to-night. The San Francisco, flagship of Admiral Howell, arrived to-day. The gunboat Castine came in from the South American station flying a home-ward-bound pennant which trailed from her mizzenmast, dipping far astern in the sea. The Marietta, which made the long voyage with the

Marietta, which made the long voyage with the Oregon, arrived, and during the day the Hudson. Tecumseh, Stranger, Foote and McKee straggled in and joined the company anchored off Old Point.

The hotels were crowded to-day and large crowds went down to Old Point to see the ships come in. The band on the flagship played, the sound of bugies floated ashore and flags of every style the Government carries in stock were displayed on shipboard during the afternoon. Launches travelled swiftly back and forth and crowded the pier, where there was not berth room for all. The ships came in today singly and in pairs. They are expected to arrive after this manner for several days. No sickness has been reported aboard any of the ships which have come in.

BIG TIME AHEAD FOR WHEELER. All Alabama Getting Ready to Beceive the

State's Military Hero. BIRMINGHAM. Ala., Aug. 21.-Preparations are being made all through north Alabama for receptions to Gen. Joseph Wheeler, when he somes to Alabama, on the return of Gen. Shafter from Cuba to Montauk Point to relieve him. At Huntaville, where the Fourth Army Corps is in camp, named after Wheeler, the citizens are preparing for a great time. At Tuscumbia. Florence, Decatur, and several Tuscumbia. Florence, Decatur, and several other places in the Eighth Congress district, great preparation is being made, and for days after the arrival of the hero of two wars he will be dined, wined and welcomed.

The Birmingham Trades Council has extended him an invitation to come here and speak, and other invitations have been sent him from all parts of the State. His reception in Alabama on his return promises to be the biggest one ever extended to a soldier.

Batteries of Artillery Returning to Their

WARHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Several batteries of artillery which were withdrawn from stations n the North preparatory to sending them to Porto Rico, but which went only as far as Tampa, have been ordered back to their per-Tampa, have been ordered back to their permanent posts. Three of these left Tampa today, as shown by the following telegram to the Adjutant-General:
"TAMPA, Aug. 21.—Batteries left here to-day as follows: Battery R. Seventh Artillery, to Fort Totten, N. Y.: Battery H. Second Artillery, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.: Battery R. Second Artillery, to Fort Constitution, N. H. This is the last of the artillery command.
"Bodgers, Chief of Artillery."

Angry boldiers and Sailors Wreck a Saloon. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 21 .- A sailor from ne of the collier steamers now anchored in Hampton Roads off Fort Monroe was shot by a saloon keeper named Tucker in Phoebus this afternoon. The saloon man refused to let this afternoon. The saloon man refused to let the sailor have something to drink and this caused a quarrel, the trouble resulting in the shooting. As soon as it became known the man had been shot, all the sailors and soldiers in the neighborhood turned out to avenge the shooting. The glass front of the saloon was amashed and the place was looted of its con-tents. A squad of soldiers arrived from Fore Lonroe and diested the place.

finally came, and Jacky made a ludicross attempt to set on, but failed.

El. theory, relied the conductor as he rode on this car.

"Is he, sh?" anapped a portly old man on the front seat. "You ring that bell or III pitch you into the gutter. Come on, my boy ito the sailor, well put you on and see you through.

"That's the stuff." said the crowd, and three or four then jumped out and helped Jacky to his soat. Jacky rode in triumph to Fourth according to the conductor didn't even try to the sailor, and the conductor didn't even try to the assumption that a good many sailors of the North Adantic fleet would have shore leave on Saturday night and enjoy themselves in the Tenderion, Police Captain Price sent to the renderion, Police Captain Price sent to save the visitors from the she-thieves. As a result of that precaution the jackies had no robberies to complain of and thirty-five womes were fined \$10 or \$5 and four old offenders were sent to the Island.

About two dosen of the Oregon's sailors excepted by four from the Texas took in Prospect Park. When they appeared at the band stand inclosure the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods on the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods on the Prospect Park. When they appeared at the band stand inclosure the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods on the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods on the programme, and gut it woods on the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods and the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods and the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods and the crowd, which was unusually large, rose up as one man, and gut it woods and the crowd of the sailors were hemmed in by a crowd about fifty deep demanding detailed account of the battle of Santiago and haso handahakes.

After several numbers on the programme, and cheered until two shor

mpaired the fighting force and seriously taxed the resources of the medical department. Forunately for the army that type of the disease was mild, and the number of deaths was small s compared with some epidemics in the past. It was extremely fortunate that Santiago surrendered speedily, for malaria and yellow fever had greatly cut into our ranks. Our army would surely have met the fate of the Spanish orces, which have lost over 50 per cent. since the insurrection began by disease.

"In planning the Porto Rico invasion Gen. Miles made the proper arrangements to prevent a repetition of a similar experience. far our troops in Porto Rico have escaped yellow fever, but soon after their landing fever cases came into the different hospitals at an alarming rate. After landing at Ponce on Aug. 8 I found at least 250 cases of typhoid. The time which intervened between the departure of the troops from the United States and the appearance of fever made it more than probable that the infection did not arise in Porto Rico. In some of the cases it was difficult, in others impossible, to make a differential diagnosis between malarial and typhoid fever without the use of the microscope, which diagnostic re-source unfortunately was not at hand. Following the order of Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the Army, I investigated for two days all of the fever cases in the hospitals, for the purpose of locating the origin of typhoid fever. Dr. M. O. Terry, Surgeon-General of New York, and Acting Assistant Surgeon

Dr. M. O. Terry, Surgeon-General of New York, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf, son of the Chief Surgeon A careful study of all the cases showed without doubt that 50 per cent, were genuine typhold fever cases, and that the infection was brought directly from the camps occupied in the United States. I am firmly of the opinion that if the American army now in Porto Rico remains there much longer the losses of life due to sickness will be as great as at Santiago.

"The order to Gen. Wilson to take up the march toward San Juan made it needssary to evacuate the division hospital. All of the patients were transferred to the Spanish military hospital in Ponce, which caused temporary overcrowding. The Spanish military hospital is a substantial square one-story building, with a large court in the centre. It is built of stone; the floors are made of brick tiling. It is on a high hill, near the city limits, from which a magnificent view of the harbor and surrounding country can be obtained. We found the building extremely filthy, and considerable labor was required to make it fit for the reception of patients. The clubhouse of the city and a school for girls in charge of Sisters of Charity were also offered to the authorities for hospital use and were accepted. Fifty patients were quartered in the schoolhouse, while the sick officers were taken care of at the clubhouse. I want to make especial mention here of the valuable services rendered by Miss Chanler of New York city, who night and day with untiring industry administered to the sick and wounded soldiers.

"Ponce has a large charity hospital, the "Tricoche, with 200 beds, under the care and management of the Sisters of Charity. The hospital is a model of cleanliness and comfort. I am sure that every one who has enjoyed the kind treatment and excellenteare of the sisters in this great institution of charity will have a good word for this worthy order.

"Homesickness has aggravated the condition of the soldiers, not only in Cuba but also in Porto Rico. The Post O

value and the humanity of the small call bullet. Contrary to expectations, but few a gical operations were necessary, and our at tion was directed entirely to the proper dre ing of wounds.

gical operations were necessary, and our attention was directed entirely to the proper dressing of wounds.

"I want to correct some of the reports which have come from Cuba and Porto Rico as to the feeling of the Spaniards against the Red Cross. The Spaniards never fired purposely at the Hed Cross representatives of our country, and if any of these were injured it was due entirely to the fact that the red badge of the order could not easily be distinguished in the distance. The following touching incident, for example, showed that the Spaniards are in sympathy with the work of the Red Cross organization: While a company of infantry was charging a hill at Guanica a volunteer, who had gone 100 yards ahead of the line, was suddenly prostrated by the heat. A Spanish officer nearby rushed toward him and carried him to our line amid the cheers of our troops.

Col. Senn is enthusiastic about Porto Rico and declares the island to be worth its weight in gold. "It is a beautiful country," he said. "a combination of Italy and Switzerland, and its resources are incalculable. Strange to say, and in the island is very dear. Seventy-five square yards of land on which coffee is raised is worth \$400, yielding, however, a profit of \$125.

"Mangoes and other tropical fruits grow in

square yards of land on which coffee is raised is worth \$400, yielding, however, a profit of \$125.

"Mangoes and other tropical fruits grow in abundance, and mangoes and cocoanuts are eaten for breakfast, cocoanuts and mangoes for dinner, and mangoes and cocoanuts for supper. The wants of the people are few, and very little pauperism is to be found in the island. What is now needed in Porto Rico is American civilization, with its little red schoolhouse. It will take at least fifty years to bring the natives of Porto Rico and of Cuba to so high a civilization that they can govern themselves. This is not to be wondered at, for the people of the Spanish possessions have been treated as elaves. I think that the best plan for the United States would be to establish a colonial government in the new colonies, somewhat as England governs India. I am of the opinion that even in Cuba military occupation on the part of the United States will be necessary for a long time."

Col. Senn has been ordered to Montauk Point to report on the condition and accommodations of the troops. He leaves to-day, but expects to be in Chicago by the 23d of September, when his college opens.

LITTLE SICKNESS IN LEE'S CORPS. The General Testifies to the Healthful Condition of the Jacksonville Camp.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-In a telegram to the War Department to-night, Gen. Lee confirms the information, which the Administration has had from other sources, of the generally healthful condition of the soldiers in the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville. The telegram is

as follows:
"JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21, 1808.
"JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21, 1808. Gen. Corbin, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washing-

"Replying to despatch from the Hon. John H. Gear, Burlington, Ia., to you, will state that the condition of the Fiftieth Iowa is exaggerated. Yesterday morning's report shows 1,015 enlisted men present, 70 sick in hospital and 64 in quarters. The total number sick in the hospital in the Second Division, to which it belongs, is 404 out of 10,787 enlisted men present. The division hospital is ably managed and well taken care of, has electric fans and comfortable appliances of all sorts, and has now 190 soldier nurses, many of whom have had experience in civil hospitals. In addition, the Surgeon-General has ordered allty trained women nurses here, who will arrive soon, and an officer has been sent North to enlist 150 trained nurses from the large cities of the North. The Fittleth Iowa has lately had its camp moved and is getting along well. The trouble at home seems to be the result of want of knowledge of these existing facts. The Forty-ninth Iowa, the other Iowa regiment here, has by yesterday's report, 1257 enlisted men present, of whom 12 are sick in the bospital and 37 in quarters. Apart from climatic summer fevers, there is very little sickness in this corps. enlisted men present, 70 sick in hospital and



The Sun's mathematician says: 'In and about New York there are 4,000,000 people, half of whom ought to wear 'pants.'"

We're hardly prepared, even though our stock is large. Still. we'll do the bes' ve can. \$5 to \$10 for crousers.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway. Prince and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

WANTED, MORR ARTICLERYMEN.

We Haven't Got Enough Men Yet to Man Our Home Ferts. Army officers, irrespective of the particular

branch of the service to which they be deeply interested in the peace footing of the artillery branch of the service. While opinions differ as to details, they agree that the reults of the war demand that the artillery force be increased. Immediately after it became practically

settled that war with Spain could not be averted, the Ordnance Department was directed to equip the coast forts with the necessary modern guns as quickly as possible. Guns were purchased here and abroad and the work of mounting all of them has not yet been finished. When all of these guns are mounted a much larger artillery force will be needed simply to take care of them and keep them in order, if nothing else. Artillery officers say that before the war there were not enough artillerymen to move the coast guns on their mountings and keep the rust off, to say nothing of handling them.

Aside from this, it is pointed out that the fortifying of Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands. pines we decide to hold will demand even to time of peace, more artillerymen than we have ever had before. The law at present provider that the artillery branch of the service shall consist of seven regiments of twelve batteries each. In time of war each battery must consist of 200 men and of 100 men in time of peace. Those qualified to speak on the subject say that the peace footing of the artillery should not be less than ten regiments of twelve batteries each, with 100 men to a battery. It is not generally known how many men it takes

teries each, with 100 men to a battery. It is not generally known how many men it takes to handle one of the coast-defence guns. An artillery officer who was asked about this yesterday said that for a 10-inch gun, which may be taken as an illustration, the gun crew should be composed of twenty-seven men. Of course, in time of war this crew would have to have a relief, but in time of peace one full crew for each gun would be sufficient.

Another officer called the reporter's attention to another fact, speaking 'as follows: "Now that the war is over and the needs of a peacetime army are being discussed, there may be no harm in stating that for years the artillery has not been able to get enough target practice with the coast guns to be worth mentioning. The reason for this has been that there was no appropriation to pay for the expense which the practice would entail.

"During the war the world has sounded the praises of the men behind the guns on our warships. The shells from our fleet went where they were intended to go, and we now have peace as a result. The accuracy of the shooting of the men behind the guns in the coast forts was not put to the test. It may be as well that it was not. If it had been tested there is no reason why it should have been accurate, because the gun crews were actually without any practice.

If the artillery were now increased to tea.

because the gun crews were actually withous any practice.

"If the artillery were now increased to ten regiments there would be barely enough men to man the guns in the forts within the borders of the United States. But that would be something to be thankful for—more than we have had for years. Then, having the increased force, sub-calibre practice with the big guns should be ordered, at least once a week. This would cost some money, but not much, as compared with the expense of the other practice, but the men would get the practice they need.

"An effective artillery force cannot be got together in a day or a week or a month. It takes more time to get a battery in shape than it does the unit organization of any branch of the service. Give us the necessary legislation to recruit our branch of the service up to at leass ten regiments, and give us money for subcalibre practice and we'll do the rest."

GROSVENOR BACK FROM EUROPE

ing the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Representative Grosenor of Ohio has returned from his brist European trip and is stopping in Washington for a few days. He called on President McKinley to-night and spent some time with him discussing the political situation and giving him the benefit of his observations abroad.

Gen. Grosvenor said that as far as he could judge, from the expressions of the English press and remarks made to him, England was in favor of the United States holding the Philippines. England is worried as to her markets in the East, he says. In recent years other countries have entered the field, and are gradually wresting from her the markets of Asia. This is particularly the case or Asia. This is particularly the case with Germany, whose course has been aggressive and successful, and she fears that in the division of China she may be left out altogether. The great advantages to England in having a friend in the East, allied at least by thought and language, is obvious, and the English do not hesitate to express the hope that America will maintain its hold on the Philippines.

lish do not hesitate to express the hope that America will maintain its hold on the Philippines.

Gen. Groevenor said he thought it was too early to say what would be the fate of the Philippines, but he was of the impression that they would be held by the United States. He complimented the course of the President during the war in the highest terms, and said that a man who had steered through so many dangerous places would certainly do nothing now to cause him to lose the confidence of the people. One thing which was indicative of the thoughtfulness and consideration of the President was his refusal to go to New York to witness the great naval review resterday. He knew that if he went he would be the central figure in the demonstration, and would detract from the naval heroes a part of the adulation which they so richly deserved. At the same time he wished to testify to the high appreciation in which he held these men, and requested as many members of the Cabinet as could conveniently do so to attend as his representatives. Gen. Grosvenor said the news from the Fifteenth Ohio district this district was very good and he believed he would be reciented without difficulty.

BOTH LEGS SHORTENED. A Salty Anecdote from the New York About

Landsman Palthman. Seamen on the cruiser New York were eagerly nquiring yesterday for a comrade named Palthman, formerly a landsman on the ship, of whom they relate the following tale. He was struck by a piece of shell in the bombardment of San Juan above the right knee.

of San Juan above the right knee. The surgeon told him that to save the leg he would have to shorten it two inches.

"What, have one of them shorter than the other?" said Palthman. "Hell, Doe! Take a reef in both of 'em while you are about it."

This was done taccording to the tale), and Palthman came home on the hospital ship Solace. He was formerly 5 feet 8 inches tall by measure. What the New York's men want to know is whether there is a landsman named Palthman around this city who is now 5 feet 7 inches tall on both sides. If there is, the news received by one of them in a letter vesterday will be regarded as authentic. New York Sick Arrive at Fort Thomas.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21.-The following New York soldiers, privates, were among the 100 sick who arrived at Fort Thomas last night on

sick who arrived at Fort Thomas last night on a special hospital train:

Sixty-ninth—Louis Quinn, Company K;
Joseph W. McCarthy, Company H; John Mad-dock, Company D; Corporal James F. Connelly, Company K.

Sixty-first—James Moore, Company M.

Becond—William Brew, Company M; Victory Batcock, Company M; George Rich, Company I; Corporal Frank G, Ritchie, Company I; William H, Fenoyer, Company F; Charles B, Moore, Company D; George Lawrence, Octopany H; Eugene B, Frindle, Company E.